Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the Specification as follows:

Please amend ¶ [0014] as follows:

[0014] [[The]] Figure 1 shows an illustration of the sunlight steepness calculated according to the invention and of a factor, assigned to respective sunlight steepness, for varying the air conditioning regulation.

Please insert the following paragraph after ¶ [0014], and renumber the following paragraphs accordingly:

[0015] Figure 2 is a schematic illustration of air conditioning component and sensor arrangements in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Please amend ¶ [0017] (formerly ¶ [0016]) as follows:

[0017] The method for calculating the sunlight steepness is described in more detail below. In this case, the explanation is made by the example of a four-zone air conditioning system, as schematically shown in Fig. 2, but may be applied likewise to other multizone air conditioning systems with more or fewer zones.

Please amend ¶ [0018] (formerly ¶ [0017]) as follows:

[0018] First, the incident solar radiation is detected in different solid angle ranges, using four sensor elements 1a to 1d, for example of a four-quadrant sensor. The sensor elements are in this case arranged in such a way that, for

example, the first sensor element 1a detects the vehicle region at front right of vehicle 10, the second sensor element 1b the vehicle region at front left, the third sensor element 1c the vehicle region at rear right and the fourth sensor element 1d the vehicle region at rear left and are assigned to corresponding air conditioning regions 2a-2d in the vehicle, each of the air conditioning regions having a corresponding air conditioning duct 3a-3d fed by a blower and air distribution arrangement 4 which can vary the amount of air conditioning delivered to each duct.

Please amend ¶ [0022] and ¶ [0023] (formerly ¶ [0021] and ¶ [0022]) as follows:

[0022] Subsequently, with the aid of the calculated sunlight steepness S, a correction factor K is determined which is applied to the air conditioning regulation values, such as, for example, the blow-in temperature and/or the blower power, which are calculated by the use of the sensor values, conventionally using a four-quadrant sensor, as a rule the blow-in temperature being lowered and the blower power being raised. [[The]] Figure 1 shows the profile of a correction factor K of this type in relation to the sunlight steepness S calculated by means of the formula according to the invention. The profile of the correction factor K is in this case vehicle-dependent and design-dependent, since, for example, influences of varying magnitude occur on the occupants in the case of window areas or window tilts of different size.

[0023] It is evident from [[the]] Figure 1 that, below a first threshold value S1 of the sunlight steepness, for example 10, a constant low connection factor, 0.4 in

the example, is used, since incident solar radiation is very steep from above here, but insignificant changes do not lead to any appreciable changes in the influence on the occupants. Consequently, to improve comfort, conventionally calculated air conditioning regulation values are multiplied by the correction factor 0.4, in order to substantially reduce the air conditioning variance due to the incident solar radiation, since, because of the high steepness, scarcely any influence is exerted on the occupants. Likewise, in a range above a second threshold value S2 of the sunlight steepness, for example 40, the correction factor selected is once again constant, since, with the very low-angle incident solar radiation on which this sunlight steepness is based, only insignificant changes in the angle of incidence occur and therefore require no further adaptation of the air conditioning regulation. In the example, in the case of this very low-angle incident solar radiation and therefore high sunlight steepness above the second threshold value S2, the correction factor K is set at 1 and the air conditioning regulation values calculated, using the values of the four-quadrant sensor, are used, unchanged. In the range between these two threshold values S1 and S2, for example, a linear correction factor profile may be employed, as shown in [[the]] Figure 1.